AMENDMENT

In the Specification:

Please amend the Paragraph beginning on Page 6, Line 7 through Line 9 as follows:

FIG. 1 graphically depicts the effect of lysine derivatives on plasminogen recovery and lipid removal from CCI filtrate I through polyethylene glycol (PEG) precipitation/depth filtration;

Please amend the Paragraph beginning on Page 21, Line 28 through Page 22, Line 15 as follows:

The hydrophobic interaction step using Octyl SEPHAROSE 4 FF (Amersham Pharmacia #17-0946-02) acts as a polishing step to remove essentially any remaining SK. The final sterile Pm product has no detectable SK by ELISA. The 1 M EACA eluate pH 7.5, from the benzamidine affinity column, is adjusted to pH 3.4 and $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ is added to a final concentration of 0.1 M. This acts as the protein load for the Octyl-SEPHAROSE 4 FF column. The column is equilibrated with 0.1 M $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, 0.1 M Glycine, 30 mM Lysine pH 3.4. Pm flows through the column while SK binds to the column and is separated from Pm. The captured SK is removed from the resin along with 0.1 to 1.0 N NaOH. FIG. 10 ~~9~~ is an Octyl-SEPHAROSE 4 FF chromatogram from a proof of principle experiment. Pmg and SK were mixed at a 2:1 Pmg:SK molar ratio and subjected to Octyl-SEPHAROSE 4 FF chromatography. The high levels of SK were used so it could be tracked throughout the chromatographic cycle using an anti-SK western blot. FIG. 11 ~~10~~ illustrates the removal of SK from the Pm by SDS PAGE and anti-SK western blot. The SK standard (panels A and B; lane 1) migrates true to its molecular weight of 47 kDa. Once mixed with Pmg, the SK is modified and migrates faster and as several species. There is no detectable SK in the unbound protein fraction, which contains the bulk of the Pm, by anti-SK western blot (panel B; lane 3).